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BARTON-UPON-HUMBER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

Annual Report of the Public Health Inspector

1965

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman - Councillor J. E. Brooks

Vice-Chairman - Councillor H. D. Field

Councillors G. E. Appleyard
T. A. Ashby
J. E. Brooks
D. Cox
H. D. Field

Councillors C. Frow
J. Lovitt
C. Osgerby
J. F. Sutcliffe
J. E. Welton

Medical Officer of Health

J. S. Robertson, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Office: 50, Holydyke, Barton-on-Humber. (Tel. Barton-on-Humber 3154)

Clerks: Mrs. M. H. Akester. Mrs. V. A. Foster.

Public Health Inspector

J. Kirk, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil Public Health Inspector: F. J. French.

Office: Council Offices, Baysgarth House, Barton-on-Humber.
(Tel. Barton-on-Humber 2333)

Clerk: Mrs. J. M. Coulter.

50, Holydyke,

Barton-on-Humber,

Lincolnshire.

July, 1966.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

The vital statistics for our town in 1965 were exceptionally favourable. Indeed they were so good that neither first class health services nor chance alone could account for them. Both factors must have contributed. It is however a real pleasure, after a whole decade of unfavourable experience to be able to report this gratifying state of affairs. I feel sure that you will wish to join me in expressing thanks to all those doctors, midwives, nurses and hospital staff whose efforts have contributed to this result.

During 1965 there were no stillbirths. Of the 110 babies born only one was illegitimate. Only one died in infancy, and that was due to congenital malformation of its heart - a condition which is still unpreventable. The town's death rate was unusually low, and, apart from the one infant death only two other people died before their 50th birthday.

One factor which may have contributed to the greatly improved perinatal and infant mortality in the area is the new policy of diverting all women in the "high risk" groups to hospitals with resident medical staff for confinement. Now that there is an Obstetric Registrar resident at the Scunthorpe Maternity Home it is possible to ensure a higher standard of obstetric care in this way. One consequence of this decision has been reduced usage of the maternity beds at the Glanford Hospital at Brigg. The number of "low risk" patients who book for hospital confinement under the consultant has not proved sufficient to make full use of these beds.

Many patients in the "low risk" categories who prefer to be attended by their own doctors continue to be confined under unsatisfactory conditions in their own homes. It seems a pity that so far the Regional Hospital Board have not made beds at Brigg, which are not required by the consultant, available for use by General Practitioners. If they were to do so I believe these beds would be well used, and the gesture would help to improve co-operation between general practitioners and consultant.

30, Holyoke,

Barton-on-Humber,

Lincolnshire.

July, 1958.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

The vital statistics for our town in 1955 were exceptionally favourable. Indeed they were so good that neither first class health services nor chance alone could account for them. Both factors must have contributed. It is however a real pleasure, after a whole decade of unfavourable experience to be able to report this gratifying state of affairs. I feel sure that you will wish to join me in expressing thanks to all those doctors, midwives, nurses and hospital staff whose efforts have contributed to this result. During 1955 there were no stillbirths. Of the 110 babies born only

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Many patients in the "low risk" categories who prefer to be attended by their own doctors continue to be confined under unsatisfactory conditions in their own homes. It seems a pity that so far the Regional Hospital Board have not made beds at Bridg, which are not reported by the consultant, available for use by General Practitioners. If they were to do so I believe there would be a considerable reduction in the number of patients who are attended by general practitioners and consultant.

<https://archive.org/details/b28906366>

During 1965 only 62 cases of infectious disease were notified, and 46 of these were cases of measles. There were 12 cases of whooping cough. This is a larger number than we have had for some time. During recent years whooping cough has been relatively rare because most children have been protected by immunisation. Unfortunately a strain of haemophilus pertussis slightly different from the strains used in preparing the vaccine has become prevalent in England. Until sufficient children have been protected with a vaccine incorporating this strain there will be a risk of increased incidence of whooping cough.

The only case of tuberculosis notified in the year was a child who developed tubercular meningitis. Fortunately, although meningeal infection is still an extremely serious form of the disease this child made a good recovery. Heaf tests of other children attending the school, and X-rays of contacts, failed to reveal further cases. It would seem that this child acquired infection as a result of casual contact with an infectious case. This is a hazard which may have increased in recent years due to the reluctance of some doctors to insist on isolation of infectious cases. Although most adults in this country are relatively resistant to tuberculosis, children, diabetics, people whose lungs have been damaged by diseases such as silicosis, and immigrants from some other countries remain very susceptible to the infection. Unless they are sufficiently isolated and take adequate precautions to prevent contact with and danger to such susceptible members of the public, tubercular patients whose sputum is "positive" should be admitted to hospital.

Before leaving the subject of infectious diseases there is one other item to report. You will remember that on two occasions in 1964, animals which were being cut up at the local knackers yard were found to have died of Anthrax, a situation which exposed those working there to serious risk of infection. Early in 1965 it was announced that a new and effective vaccine against Anthrax had been developed at the Microbiological Research Establishment at Porton. They were kind enough to let me have a supply of this, and protection was offered to those at risk. Subsequently the vaccine was made generally available by the Ministry of Health and a circular was sent to local health authorities recommending that schemes be prepared for the vaccine to be offered to persons exposed to occupational risk.

As usual, a number of social problems arose during the year. In a town the size of Barton there are always a few families who get into difficulties, and old people who become too infirm to manage unaided. Much valuable work was done by County Welfare Officers, Childrens Officers, by the N.S.P.C.C., the home help service and other organisations, both statutory and voluntary. We are indebted to them all for the way they have tackled these problems. Their work is often difficult, and sometimes unrewarding, and their efforts are not always fully appreciated. Despite the efforts of such agencies some people cannot be persuaded to accept help. It is, however, largely due to their efforts that only one person had to be compulsorily removed to a hostel under the provisions of section 47 of the National Assistance Act. Were it not for the home helps, and voluntary help by neighbours, other old people might also have required removal.

Regular bacteriological tests and periodic chemical analyses showed that the town's water supply remained of good quality. The only deficiency, its low fluoride content, will be corrected as soon as the Water Board can install the necessary plant.

Standards of food hygiene appear to be improving, although some errors are still made. Fortunately none of these gave rise to food poisoning outbreaks during the year.

After some teething troubles with the settlement tank the town's new sewage works worked well, producing an effluent of good quality. The aesthetic improvement in the Haven must be welcomed by everyone, for only at times of a storm does sewage now reach this watercourse.

Completion of the new flats helped to ease the housing shortage, and some tenants of unfit houses were rehoused in existing council houses. More houses are however still needed so that occupants of the remaining slums can be accommodated. The Council's decision to purchase land along Caistor Road and build houses there will not only solve this problem, but will also contribute towards easing the shortage of houses in neighbouring villages and help to meet the demand resulting from the rapid industrial development on the Humber Bank.

Perhaps the least glamorous of a district council's services are the refuse collection and disposal service and the rodent control service. Their continued smooth and efficient conduct, however, makes a real contribution to the health and comfort of the public. Both services functioned well, and complaints are now rare.

Mr. Kirk, despite a further increase in numbers of animals slaughtered was able to maintain a 100% meat inspection service - apart from the mischance which led to one pig out of the 2,000 slaughtered escaping inspection. I am grateful to him and to Mr. French for the work they have done, and for the report on this which occupies the later pages of this report. I commend it, along with the tabulated statistics which follow, to your attention.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Mid-year population.	6590	6550	6580
Live births.	111	104	110
Stillbirths.	4	2	0
Infant deaths under 4 weeks of age.	0	6	1
Total deaths.	88	87	74

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			TOTAL
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Live births.	47	62	109	1	-	1	110
Stillbirths.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Infant deaths under 1 year.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Infant deaths under 4 weeks.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Infant deaths under 1 week.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>England & Wales</u> <u>1964</u>
Crude Birth Rate.	16.8	15.9	16.7	18.5
Corrected Birth Rate.*	17.9	17.0	17.9	(18.5)
Stillbirth Rate.	34.8	18.9	--	16.0
Infant Mortality Rate.	9.0	57.7	9.1	20.0
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate.	9.6	63.2	9.2	19.0
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate.	--	--	--	26.0
Neonatal Mortality Rate.	--	57.7	9.1	14.0
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate.	--	19.2	9.1	12.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate.	34.8	37.7	9.1	28.0
Illegitimacy Rate.	5.4	6.7	0.9	7.2
Crude Death Rate.	13.4	13.3	11.2	11.3
Corrected Death Rate.*	11.9	11.8	9.7	(11.3)

* These corrections take account of the different proportions of old and young people in the area, and make the corrected rate comparable with that for England and Wales and the correct rate for other areas. Without such correction health resorts to which old people retire would show alarmingly high death rates, and low birth rates. The comparability factors used to calculate these rates for Barton are 1.07 for births and 0.87 for deaths.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1965.

(Registrar General's Figures)

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE IN YEARS						TOTAL	
	0-	1-	15-	-25	-45	75+	M.	F.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infection ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Cancer - Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
11. Cancer - Lung and Bronchus.	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	1
12. Cancer - Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Cancer - Uterus	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
14. Cancer - Other	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	2
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1
16. Diabetes	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions (C.N.S.)..	-	-	-	-	6	9	8	7
18. Coronary disease, angina ..	-	-	-	1	14	8	12	11
19. Hypertension	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Other heart disease	-	-	-	-	2	6	4	4
21. Other circulatory disease..	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	3
22. Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
24. Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
25. Other respiratory diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea.. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformation ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32. Other defined and ill- defined diseases	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
33. Motor accidents	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
34. All other accidents	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
35. Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES:	1	-	-	2	38	33	39	35

CAUSES OF DEATH AT VARIOUS PERIODS OF LIFE.

(Locally compiled statistics)

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE IN YEARS			
	0-1	1-14	15-49	50+
<u>Infectious Diseases</u>				
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
<u>The Cancers</u>				
Stomach	-	-	-	1
Lung and Bronchus	-	-	-	3
Breast	-	-	-	-
Uterus	-	-	-	1
Other	-	-	-	6
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-	2
Diabetes	-	-	-	2
<u>Cardiovascular diseases</u>				
Vascular lesions of nervous system..	-	-	-	16
Coronary disease, angina	-	-	1	15
Hypertension with heart disease ...	-	-	-	3
Other heart disease	-	-	1	11
Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	3
<u>Respiratory Diseases</u>				
Influenza	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	2
Bronchitis	-	-	-	1
Other	-	-	-	-
<u>Miscellaneous</u>				
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum ..	-	-	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea..	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion..	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	-	-	-
Other diseases	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-
All other accidents	-	-	-	2
Suicide	-	-	-	-

Notifications of Infectious and Other Diseases by Age Groups.

DISEASE	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	Over 65	TOTAL
Measles	2	7	1	7	9	18	2	-	-	-	-	46
Whooping Cough	1	1	-	3	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	12
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
T.B. Meninges & C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total:	3	8	1	10	10	22	5	-	1	1	1	62

During the year there were no cases of the following diseases notified:-

Respiratory Tuberculosis; Dysentery; Scarlet Fever; Meningococcal Infection;
 Food Poisoning; Poliomyelitis; Diphtheria; Smallpox, Encephalitis; Typhoid Fever;
 Paratyphoid Fever; Erysipelas; Puerperal Pyrexia; Ophthalmia Neonatorum; Anthrax;
 Leptospirosis; Infective Jaundice.

PARTICULARS OF IMMUNISATIONS AND VACCINATIONS CARRIED
OUT IN THE AREA DURING 1965.

Type of Immunisation or Vaccination	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	Total
Diphtheria Immunisations					
Initial	-	-	-	-	-
Boosters	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria & Whooping Cough Immunisations	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough Immunisations					
Initial	40	60	3	-	103
Boosters	-	73	3	-	76
Diphtheria and Tetanus Immunisations					
Initial	-	1	5	-	6
Boosters	-	3	14	-	17
Whooping Cough Immunisations	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisations	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus Immunisations					
Initial courses	-	-	73	17	90
Boosters	-	-	1	1	2
Smallpox Vaccination			<u>5 - 15</u>		
Vaccination	2	22	1	-	25
Re-vaccination	-	-	3	-	3

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Particulars of vaccinations carried out in the Barton-upon-Humber Urban District during the year ended 31st December, 1965.

Salk Vaccine

Had 2 injections.

Had 3 injections.

Had 4th injection.

TOTAL:

Persons born in the years							
65	64	63	62	61	60-55	54-50	Others
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-

Oral Vaccine

Initial course of three doses.

Oral booster after two injections.

Booster dose of oral vaccine.

TOTAL:

Persons born in the years							
65	64	63	62	61	60-55	54-50	Others
16	71	9	7	5	10	20	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	11	80	9	-
16	71	9	7	16	91	29	-

Chemical Analyses of Water.Barton BoreRaw WaterTreated
(Softened) Water

Appearance.	Clear.	Clear.
Colour.	Colourless.	Colourless.
Taste.	Normal.	Normal.
Smell.	None.	None.

Parts per million

Reaction, FH Value ...	...	...	...	7.5	7.4
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂ ...	...	...	...	8.0	6.0
Ammonical Nitrogen as N ...	...	...	...	0.016	0.016
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N ...	...	...	...	0.040	0.040
Nitrous Nitrogen as N ...	...	...	...	none	none
Nitric Nitrogen as N ...	...	...	...	3.98	3.73
Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.) ...	...	...	...	none	none
Hardness (Calculated from Mineral Analysis) as CaCO ₃ ...	...	...	...	307.4	145.7
Temporary ...	...	...	...	202.7	145.7
Permanent ...	...	...	...	104.7	--
Permanganate Figure (4 hours at 80°F) as O ...	...	...	...	0.44	0.28
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ ...	...	...	...	202.7	145.7

Mineral Analysis

Silica as SiO ₂ ...	...	...	...	8.00	8.00
Iron as Fe ₂ O ₃ ...	...	...	...	0.29	0.26
Aluminium as Al ₂ O ₃ ...	...	...	...	0.24	0.15
Calcium as Ca ...	...	...	...	113.52	53.33
Magnesium as Mg ...	...	...	...	5.81	3.53
Sodium as Na ...	...	...	...	28.79	137.30
Carbonates as CO ₃ ...	...	...	...	121.56	115.47
Chlorides as Cl ...	...	...	...	45.0	108.00
Nitrates as NO ₃ ...	...	...	...	17.62	16.51
Sulphates as SO ₄ ...	...	...	...	85.92	84.60
Fluorine as F (by the distillation method) ...	...	...	...	0.15	0.19
Manganese as Mn ...	...	...	...	none	none

Probable composition of Mineral constituents

Silica ...	...	...	...	8.00	8.00
Iron Oxide ...	...	...	...	0.29	0.26
Aluminium Oxide ...	...	...	...	0.24	0.15
Calcium Carbonate ...	...	...	...	202.74	133.19
Calcium Sulphate ...	...	...	...	109.82	--
Magnesium Sulphate ...	...	...	...	10.58	--
Magnesium Chloride ...	...	...	...	14.37	--
Magnesium Carbonate ..	...	...	...	--	12.24
Sodium Carbonate ...	...	...	...	--	47.52
Sodium Sulphate ...	...	...	...	--	125.11
Sodium Chloride ...	...	...	...	56.55	178.05
Sodium Nitrate ...	...	...	...	24.16	22.63
				426.75	527.15

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Samples of Food taken by the County Health

Inspector for Chemical Analysis.

<u>Commodity Sampled</u>	<u>No. of Samples analysed</u>
Milk.	2
Edible fats and oils.	1
Tinned, bottles, preserved and dried products.	2
Alcoholic beverages.	1
Sugar, flour and confectionery.	3
Meat and fish products.	3
Vinegars, flavourings and sauces.	3
Medicines and drugs.	3
Miscellaneous.	3
	<hr/>
Total:	21
	<hr/>

Extraneous matter in food

5 pieces of dark brown material in white loaf of bread - warning given to the manufacturer.

Milk Special Designation Regulations

No. of samples of pasteurised milk.	7
No. of samples of sterilised milk.	9
No. failing methylene blue test.	Nil
No. failing phosphatase test.	Nil

GENERAL INFORMATION

Barton-on-Humber is a market town with a population of 6,580. It is situated on the edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds, facing on to the Humber estuary. There are a number of small industries mostly established in the northern part of the town by the Humber bank. The town covers an area of 6,343 acres of land and inland water. The rateable value is £191,704 and the product of a penny rate is £763.

HEALTH SERVICES

All the general practitioners in the town are in partnership, and operate from a central suite of surgeries in King Street.

Hospital Services

There is no hospital in the town, which is served by hospitals in Scunthorpe and Grimsby.

Local Health Services, Lindsey County Council

These are based on the County Council Clinic premises at 50, Holydyke, where the following clinics are held:

Infant Welfare clinics	...	...	...	...	Every Tuesday afternoon.
School minor ailments clinics			...	...	Every Monday morning.
Immunisation clinics	...	...	...	...	Once every month (1st Monday afternoon).
Ophthalmic clinics for school children				...	1st and 3rd Wednesday mornings.
Ante-natal clinics	...	...	...	...	2nd and 4th Friday mornings.
Cervical Cytology clinics			...	...	1st and 3rd Tuesday mornings.
Chiropody clinics	...	...	...	...	Alternate Thursdays (all day).

There is an ambulance station in Barton, but the ambulances are controlled from Scunthorpe. The Health Visitors are based on the Holydyke clinic, (telephone No. Barton 2224) but the midwives/district nurses operate from their homes (telephone Nos. 2132; 2344). For Mental Welfare, Barton is served from the Area Welfare Office, 92, Oswald Road, Scunthorpe. For general welfare purposes the town is served by the Area Welfare Office, 31, Market Street, Cleethorpes.

Council Offices,
Baysgarth House,
Barton-upon-Humber.

June, 1966.

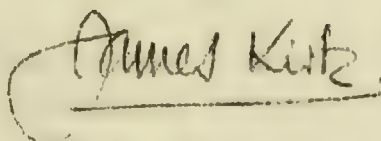
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

During 1965, 49 houses were made fit for human habitation or had defects remedied either by formal or informal action. Applications for 23 improvement grants were dealt with and 2 applications were received for the compulsory improvement of tenanted houses. Although a preliminary survey of houses suitable for inclusion in improvement areas was made there was not sufficient time to carry out the detailed inspections and other work necessary before an area can be declared. Seven houses were made subject to demolition orders, closing orders or undertakings not to relet and 5 were included in a clearance area but the Council's compulsory purchase order had not been confirmed at the year end. Eight families were rehoused by the Council from condemned dwellings during the year and, although 11 families were still living in unfit houses at the end of the year, the resumption of building of dwellings by the Council should help in future cases to reduce the waiting period by several months.

All food premises and factories in the district were again inspected and 73 defects were remedied by informal action. Inspections of premises registered under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act were completed during the year and 89 defects were remedied. A 100% meat inspection service would again have been provided but for the accidental removal from a slaughterhouse of one pig's carcase prior to inspection.

For the seventh successive year the refuse collection system provided a weekly collection service from town properties and fortnightly from farms and isolated dwellings in spite of the increasing volume of refuse to be handled. As a means of providing adequate refuse storage at premises affected by bank holidays, paper sacks were introduced at the Easter Holiday and proved to be most successful as refuse containers. A detailed report on the introduction of the paper sack system throughout the district was considered by the Public Health Committee at the year end and the Council was asked to undertake the installation of sack holders to all new properties and to provide units for existing premises over a period of 10 years.

A total of 2,392 visits were paid to premises for all purposes during the year and in this connection I would like once again to express my appreciation to Mr. F. J. French for his willing assistance in continuing to accept responsibility for routine office work while becoming increasingly able to undertake certain outside duties in the district.



Public Health Inspector.

1. HOUSING

The statistical details relating to dwellinghouses are as follows:-

TOTAL NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR:

(a)	By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	12
(b)	By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	1
(c)	By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	29

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR:

(i)	(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	64
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	233
(ii)	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	...	...	...	...	...	11
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	11
(iii)		Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	17
(iv)		Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	43

REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT THE SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE:

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	40
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:

(i)	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-						
	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	3
	(b)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:-					
		By owners	...	...	...	...	6
		By Local Authority in default of owners...	...	...	...	...	3

(ii)	Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957.		
	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs		0
(iii)	Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.		
(a)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made		1
(b)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders		17
(c)	Number of dwellinghouses subject to undertaking or Closing Orders		6
(iv)	Proceedings under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957.		
(a)	Number of Clearance Orders made		0
(b)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance thereof		0

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACTS, 1954-57:

No. of certificates of disrepair issued ...	0
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HOUSING ACTS, 1949-64:

Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been received.	(a) Standard Grant	15
	(b) Discretionary Grant	8
Number of dwellings subject to grant.	(a) Standard Grant	15
	(b) Discretionary Grant	8
Number of houses owned by local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry.		0

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS, TENTS, VANS, ETC.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Number of site licences	5
Total number of caravans permitted under such licences..	10
Number of inspections during the year: Sites -	12
Caravans -	2
Number of contraventions remedied	3
Number of sites exempt from licence	0

2. FOOD INSPECTION AND FOOD PREMISES

There are 86 premises in the district in which food intended for human consumption is stored, prepared or sold to which the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, apply.

The following information, in the form required by the Ministry of Health, is grouped in categories of trade carried on at the various premises. Regulation 16 refers to the provision of wash-hand basins and Regulation 19 to the provision of sinks where these are required to be installed.

BAKEHOUSES:

No. in district ...	...	3	No. of inspections ...	...	3
No. of contraventions ...	3		Defects remedied ...	...	3
No. fitted to comply with Regulation 16:			3		
No. to which Regulation 19 applies:			3		
No. fitted to comply with Regulation 19:			3		

ICE CREAM:

No. of manufacturers on register ...	...	...	...	...	0
No. of premises registered for sale of ice cream	...	...	...	...	29
No. of inspections of premises made	...	...	...	...	38
No. of contraventions found ...	8	remedied	...	...	10
No. fitted to comply with Regulation 16:			29		
No. to which Regulation 19 applies:			29		
No. fitted to comply with Regulation 19:			29		

MEAT PRODUCTS:

No. of premises registered for manufacture of meat products ...	7
No. of inspections made	9
No. of contraventions found ... 2 remedied	2
No. fitted to comply with Regulation 16:	7
No. to which Regulation 19 applies:	7
No. fitted to comply with Regulation 19:	7

OTHER FOOD PREMISES:

No. of other food premises (i.e. excluding bakehouses, and premises registered for sale of ice cream and manufacture of meat products)	47
No. of inspections	67
No. of contraventions found ... 30 remedied	49
No. fitted to comply with Regulation 16:	47
No. to which Regulation 19 applies:	44
No. fitted to comply with Regulation 19:	44

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

No. licensed:-	Abattoir type	1
	Private (individual) ...	1
No. operated by local authority:-	Abattoir type	0
	Other	0

UN SOUND FOOD:

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE
OR IN PART

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	587	0	1	953	2000	0
Number inspected	587	-	1	953	1999	0
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: Whole carcasses condemned	0	-	0	2	11	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	169	-	0	62	264	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	28.8	-	0	6.7	13.8	-
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcasses condemned	0	-	0	0	0	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	0	-	0	0	48	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	0	-	0	0	2.4	-
Cysticercosis: Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	0	0	0	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	-	0	0	0	-
Generalised and totally condemned	0	-	0	0	0	-

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

89 tins and 936 packets of food.

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food:-

Meat: Recovered from slaughterhouses
by Council employees and
sold to processor.

Other Foods: Buried in
Council's
tip.

4. THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The general inspection of all premises registered under the Act was completed during the year and written notices were sent in almost every case. A total of 149 contraventions were found during the year and 89 were remedied. One accident involving absence from work for more than 3 days was notified. No applications for exemptions from the requirements of the Act were received.

The following information is in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Labour.

TABLE A. REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS:

Class of premises.	No. of premises registered during the year.	Total No. of registered premises at end of year.	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices.	0	20	11
Retail shops.	4	53	30
Wholesale shops, warehouses.	0	0	0
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.	0	3	1
Fuel storage depots.	0	0	0
Totals:	4	76	42

TABLE B. NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES:

103

TABLE C. ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE:

Class of workplace.	No. of persons employed.
Offices.	68
Retail shops.	140
Wholesale departments, warehouses.	0
Catering establishments open to the public.	9
Canteens.	0
Fuel storage depots.	0
Total:	217
Total Males:	64
Total Females:	153

5. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Closets:

No. of houses with pail closets in district	14
No. of houses with water-closets in district	2371
No. of water-closets substituted for pail closets	16

Cesspools & Septic Tanks:

No. of cesspools and septic tanks emptied, cleansed, etc ..	3
No. of cesspools and septic tanks abolished	5

6. WATER SUPPLIES

No. of houses with main supply in house (estimated)	Population (estimated)	No. of houses served by stand pipes (estimated)	Population (estimated)
2,294	6,328	78	215

Number of houses supplied from private sources:

in house ...	12
not in house ...	1

Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples.

Group	Presumptive Coli Count	Private Supplies	Public Supply	
			Before Chlorination	After Chlorination
I	No Coliform organism/100 ml.	9	103	52
II	1 to 2 Coliforms/100 ml.	1	0	0
III	3 to 10 Coliforms/100 ml.	0	0	0
IV	More than 10 Coliforms/100 ml. or B Coli type 1 present	3	1	0

At the year end only 6 private sources of supply serving 13 houses remained in use. All of these were either deep wells or bores and no shallow wells were in use in the district for the first time in its history.

7. GENERAL

KNACKERS YARD:

No. licensed ... 1 No. of Inspections ... 2

Contraventions remedied ... 1

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION:

Rooms or premises disinfected:-

(a) infectious disease other than tuberculosis 0

(b) tuberculosis 0

No. of premises subject to disinfestation 3

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

No. of premises from which refuse is collected 2,550

Frequency of collection Weekly

Method of disposal Controlled Tipping

No. of tips ... 1 No. of refuse collection vehicles .. 1

DETAILS OF NUISANCES ABATED:

	After informal intim- ation	After statu- tory notice		After informal intim- ation	After statu- tory notice
Refuse	1	-			
Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	1	-	Dangerous Premises	1	-
Drainage	18	1	Miscell- aneous Nuisances	7	-
Poultry and Animals	0	1			
Total:	20	2	Total:	8	-

NOTE: Housing defects dealt with under the Public Health Act and nuisances relating to atmospheric pollution and rodent infestation dealt with under separate headings.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION:

No. of rodent operatives employed ... 1 Part Time

No. of premises treated:-

(a) dwelling houses ... 110

(b) other premises ... 76

Sewers in the district were treated on two occasions during the year. The service covers domestic, business and agricultural premises.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:

No. of visits ... 7

No. of nuisances found ... 2

No. of nuisances abated .. 2

SWIMMING POOLS:

No. in operation ... 1

No. fitted with continuous mechanical filtration
and chlorination ... 1

No. of samples of water taken for bacteriological
examination:-

(a) Satisfactory ... 24

(b) Unsatisfactory ... 0

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